

Prospects on constraining ΔG from A_{LL} for inclusive jet production at RHIC in 2003

Bernd Surrow
BNL

On behalf of the
STAR Collaboration

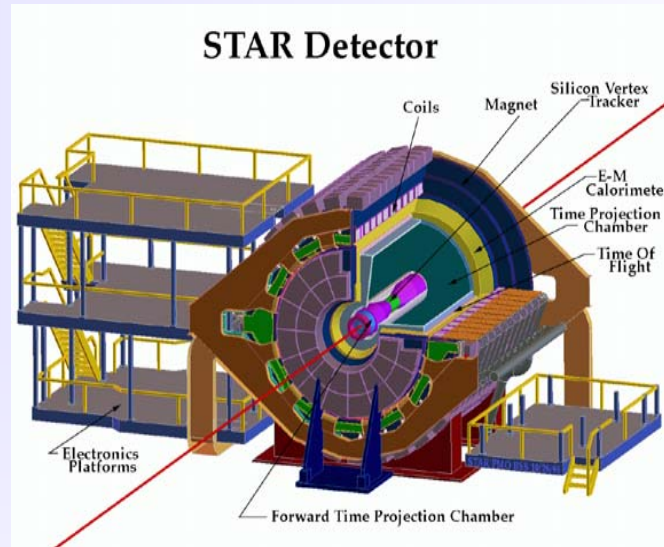


Outline

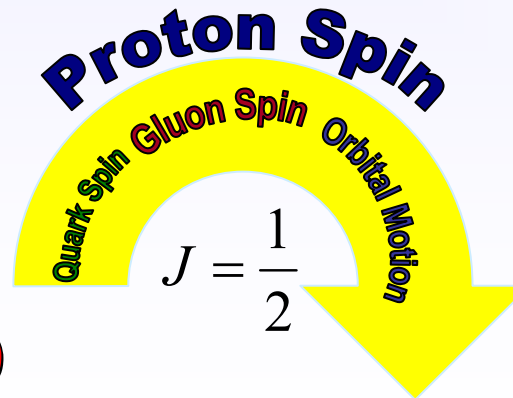


- Polarized proton collider RHIC (FY02->FY03)

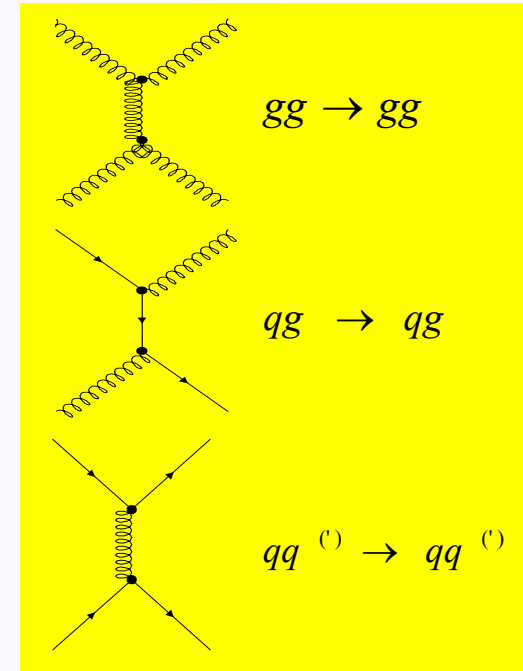
- Introduction (ΔG)



- STAR experiment (EMC/EEMC)



$$J = \frac{1}{2}$$



- Inclusive jet production
- Summary and Outlook

Introduction (ΔG)



■ Background and status on ΔG

- Fundamental question: How is the proton spin made up?



$$J = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + \Delta G + L_z^q + L_z^g$$

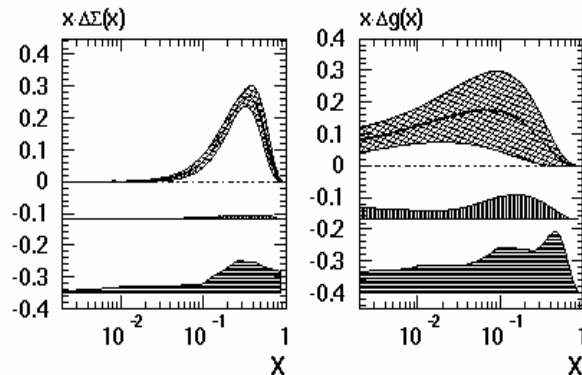
- ⇒ SMC result: Fraction of proton spin carried by quarks is small:

$$\Delta \Sigma_{(AB)} = 0.38^{+0.03+0.03+0.03}_{-0.03-0.02-0.05} \text{ at } Q^2 = 1\text{GeV}^2$$

- ⇒ Where is the spin of the proton then?

$$\Delta G \text{ and } (L_z^q + L_z^g)$$

- ⇒ SMC QCD-fit:

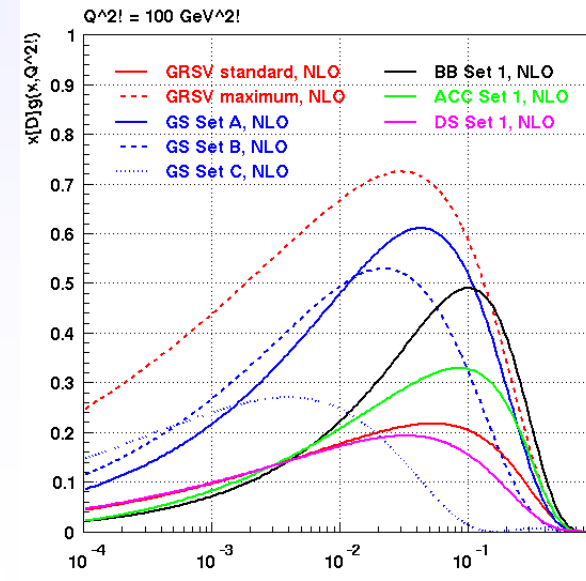


- At present: ΔG is only poorly constrained from scaling violations in fixed target DIS experiments

$$\Delta G_{(AB)} = 0.99^{+1.17+0.42+1.43}_{-0.31-0.22-0.45} \text{ at } Q^2 = 1\text{GeV}^2$$

SMC, Phys. Rev. D58 (1998) 112002.

- Need: New generation of experiments to explore the spin structure of the proton: **polarized proton collisions** at **RHIC** which allows to access directly ΔG in polarized pp collisions!
- ΔG results of Global QCD-fits:



Introduction (ΔG)

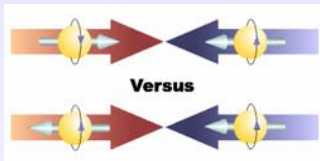


■ Access ΔG in polarized pp collisions

● ΔG sensitivity in polarized pp collisions

- ⇒ High- p_T (prompt) photon production
- ⇒ Jet production
- ⇒ Heavy-flavor production

● Access ΔG : Double longitudinal-spin asymmetry A_{LL}



$$A_{LL} = \frac{\sigma_+ - \sigma_-}{\sigma_+ + \sigma_-}$$

⇒ Study helicity dependent structure functions!

● Measurement of A_{LL} requires:

$$A_{LL} = \frac{1}{P_1 P_2} \cdot \frac{N_+ - R N_-}{N_+ + R N_-}$$

$$\delta A_{LL} = \frac{1}{P_1 P_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 - (P_1 P_2 A_{LL})^2}{N_+ + R N_-}}$$

1. $N_{+(-)}$: Spin dependent event yield

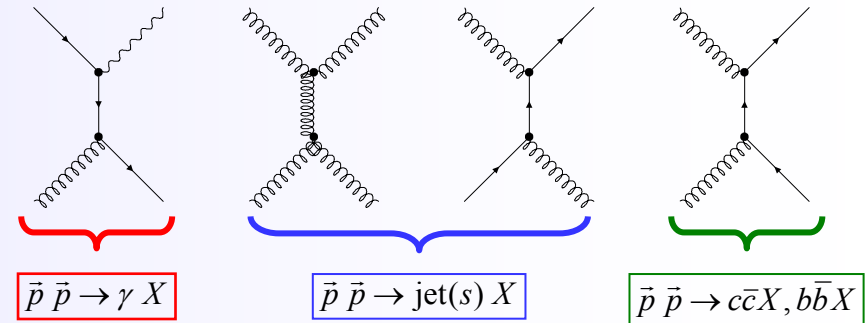
2. R : Relative luminosity

3. P : Beam polarization

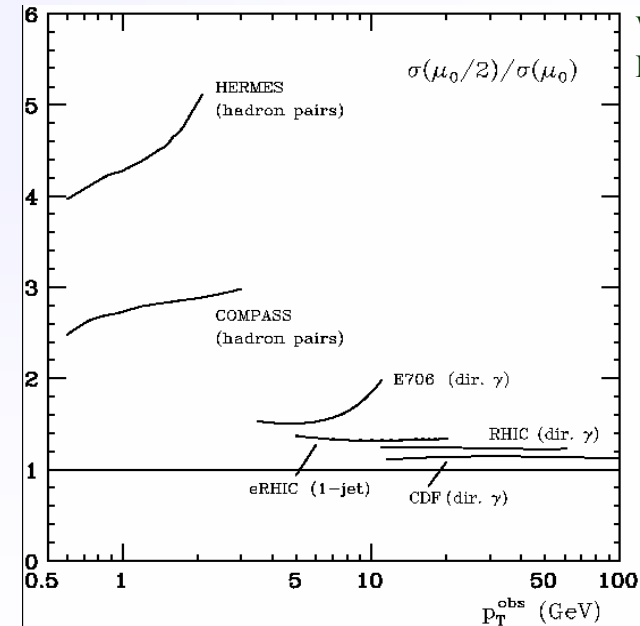
● FOM (= Figure-Of-Merit):

$$\Rightarrow A_N/A_L: P^2 \cdot \int L dt$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{LL}/A_{TT}: P^4 \cdot \int L dt$$



● Theoretical advantage of RHIC:



W. Vogelsang,
M. Stratmann

⇒ Smaller scale dependence at RHIC compared to HERMES/COMPASS!

Introduction (ΔG)



■ The golden channel at RHIC: Quark-Gluon Compton scattering (1)

- A_{LL} for QGC scattering interpreted in LO QCD: $gq \rightarrow \gamma g$

$$A_{LL} \cong \frac{\Delta G(x_g)}{G(x_g)} \cdot A_1^p(x_q) \cdot \hat{a}_{LL}^{(g+q \rightarrow \gamma+q)}(\cos \vartheta^*)$$

Gluon
polarization

Measured asymmetry
from polarized DIS

pQCD result
for QGC
scattering

⇒ Note: QGC scattering dominates over competing background process:

$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma g$$

- Reconstruction of initial-state partonic kinematics:

⇒ Event-by-event determination of $p_{T,\gamma}$ (photon energy), η_γ (photon direction) and η_{jet} (jet direction) allows to reconstruct:

⇒ Large x quark (large quark polarization) analyzes small-x gluons (gluon-rich)
⇒ Asymmetric QGC scattering (forward boost in direction of incident quark)

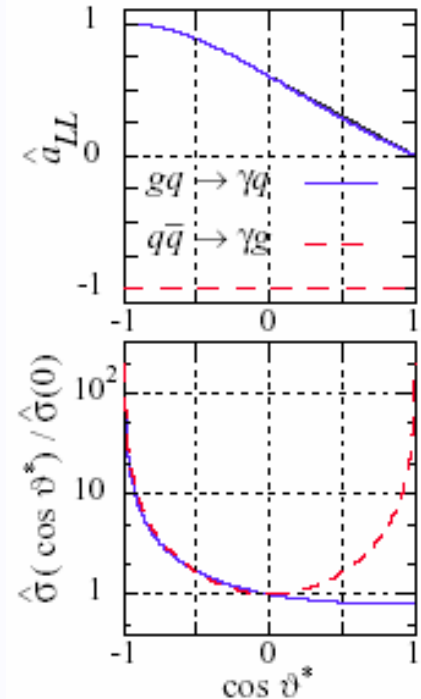
$$x_{1(2)} \cong \frac{p_{T,\gamma}}{\sqrt{s}} \left(e^{\pm \eta_\gamma} + e^{\pm \eta_{jet}} \right)$$

$$x_q^{recon} = \max[x_1, x_2]$$

$$x_g^{recon} = \min[x_1, x_2]$$

- Background:

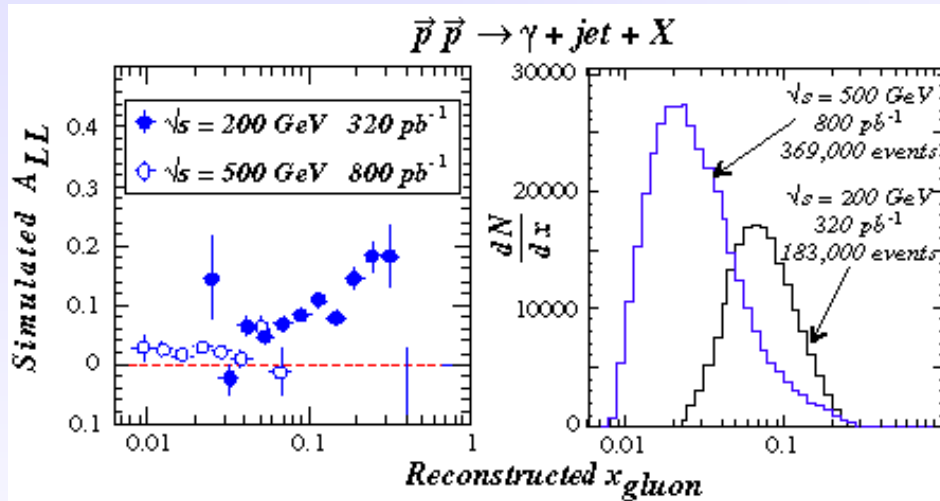
⇒ $\pi^0(\eta^0) \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$: $\pi^0(\eta^0)/\gamma$ discrimination needed
⇒ Isolation cone requirement



Introduction (ΔG)

■ The golden channel at RHIC: Quark-Gluon Compton scattering (2)

- Simulated A_{LL} at two different RHIC center-of-mass energies:



- ⇒ Combined data sample at 200 GeV and 500 GeV is essential to minimize extrapolation errors in determining ΔG :

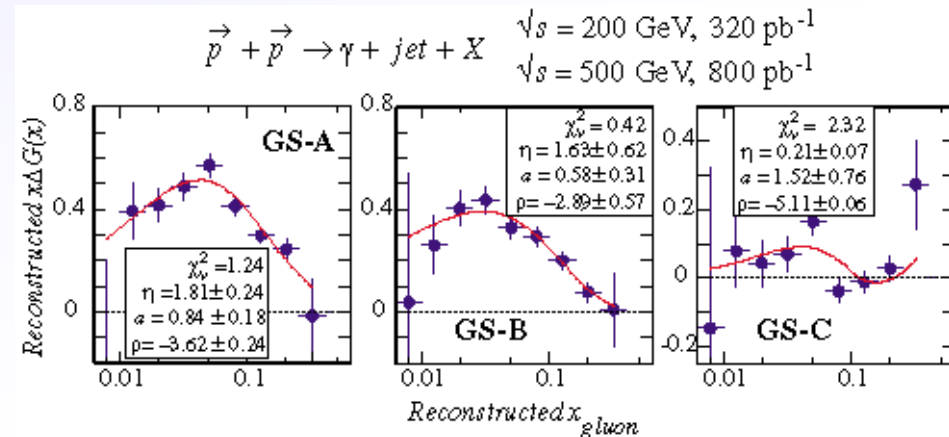
$$\Delta G(Q^2) = \int_0^1 \Delta g(x, Q^2) dx \quad \text{Accuracy: 0.5}$$

- ⇒ Ultimately: Global analysis of various ΔG !

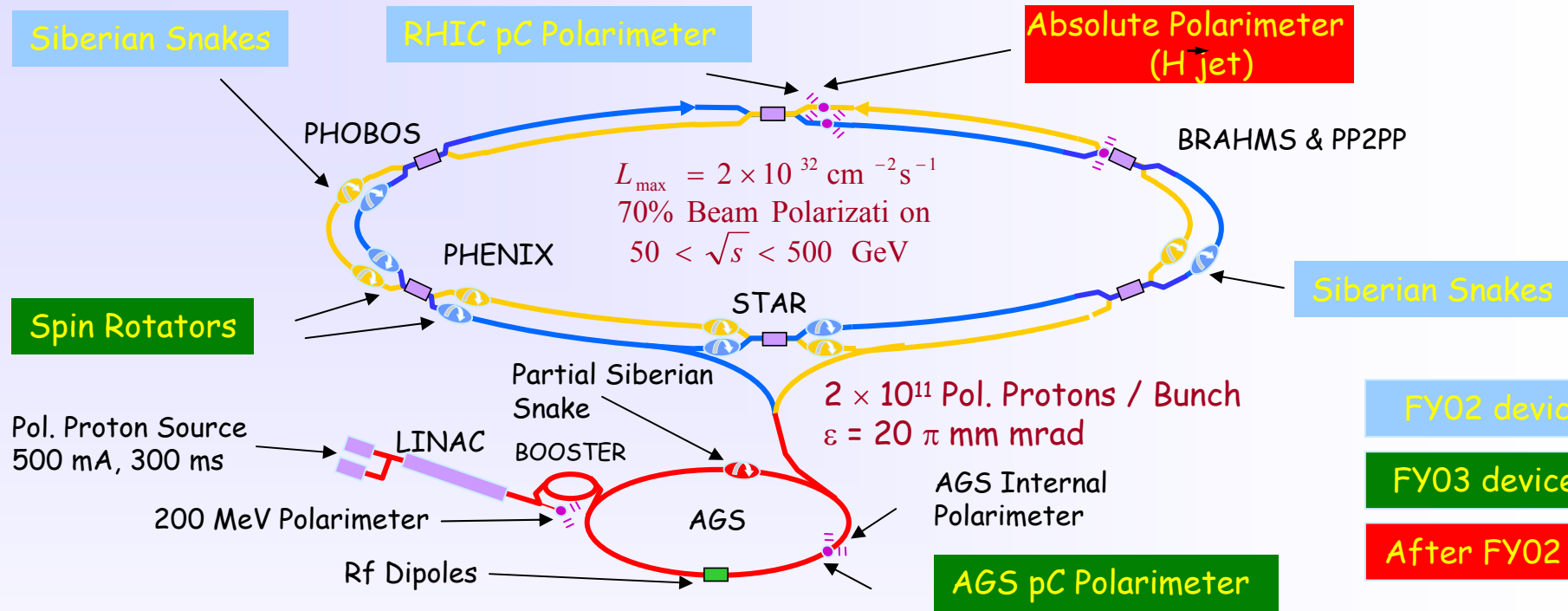
- ⇒ Multi year program at RHIC which requires:

1. High luminosity
2. High polarization
3. $\sqrt{s} = 200 / 500 \text{ GeV}$

$$A_{LL} \cong \frac{\Delta G(x_g)}{G(x_g)} \cdot A_1^p(x_q) \cdot \hat{a}_{LL}^{(g+q \rightarrow \gamma+q)}(\cos \theta^*)$$



Polarized pp collider RHIC



● RHIC performance in FY02:

- ⇒ Beam energy: 100 GeV
- ⇒ Inst. luminosity: $\sim 1 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- ⇒ Integrated luminosity: $\sim 0.3 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- ⇒ Bunch crossing time: 213 ns
- ⇒ Polarization: ~ 0.2 at injection approximately maintained at 100 GeV (transverse)

● Expected RHIC performance in FY03:

- ⇒ Beam energy: 100 GeV
- ⇒ Inst. luminosity: $\sim 1 \cdot 10^{31} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- ⇒ Integrated luminosity: $\sim 3 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ recorded at STAR (long. polarization)
- ⇒ Bunch crossing time: 107 ns
- ⇒ Polarization: ~ 0.4 from AGS (trans. and long. at RHIC)

STAR experiment (EMC/EEMC)

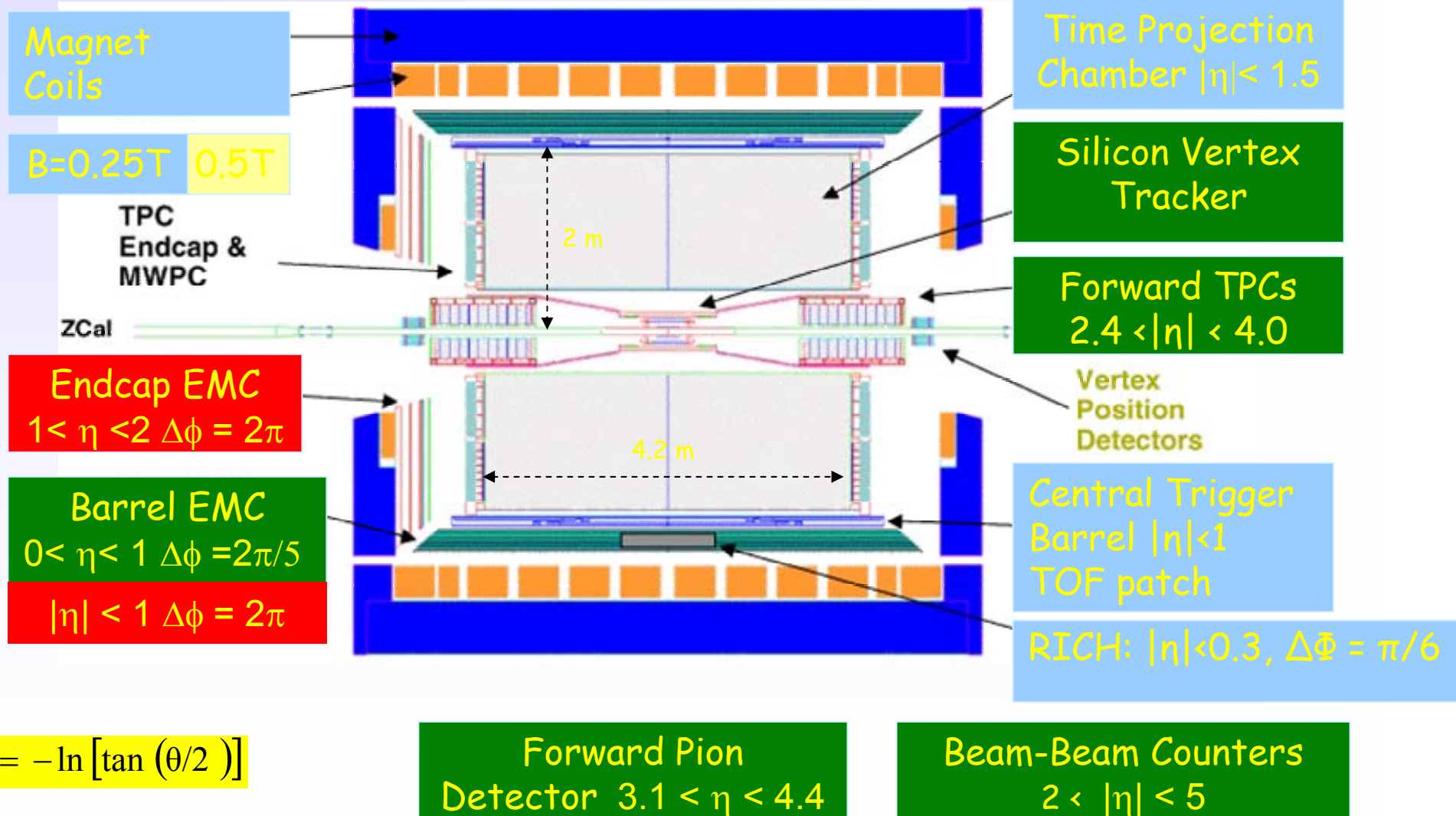


Spin

Before FY02

FY02

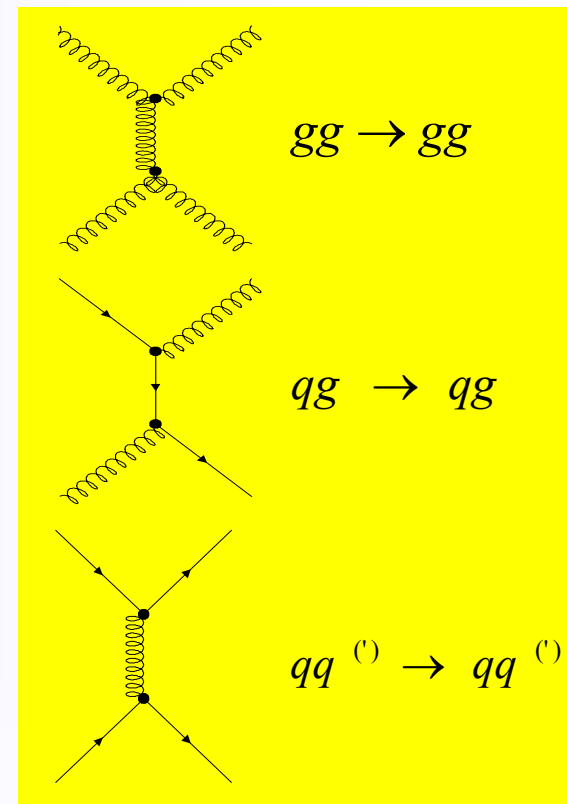
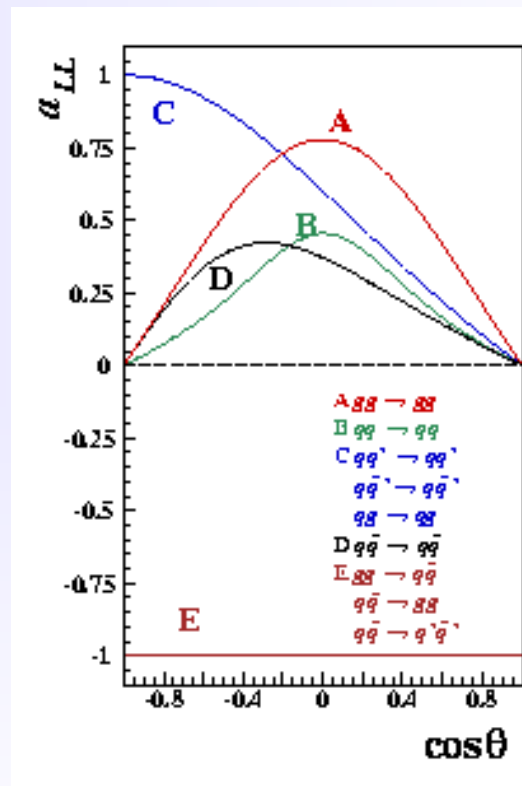
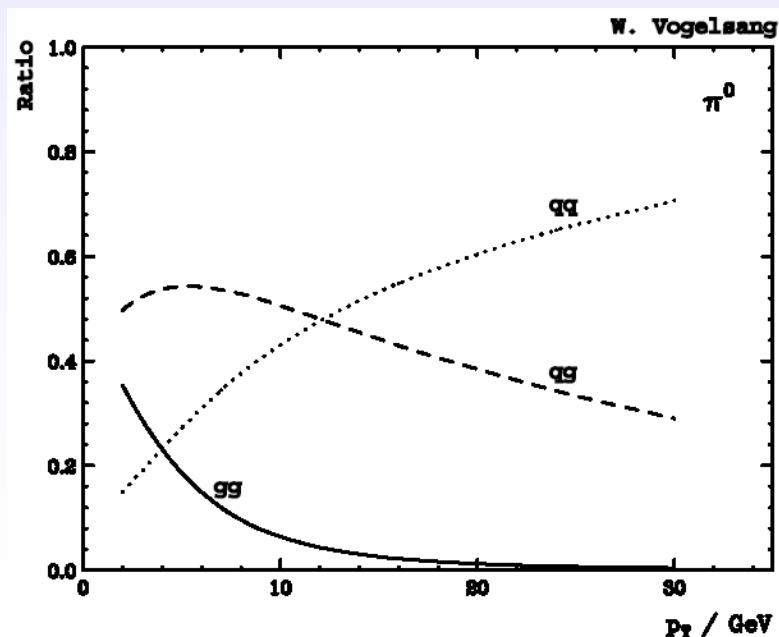
FY03 and beyond



Inclusive jet production

General remarks

- Mixture of gg / qg / $qq^{(\prime)}$ scattering
- Sensitive to ΔG
- High statistics



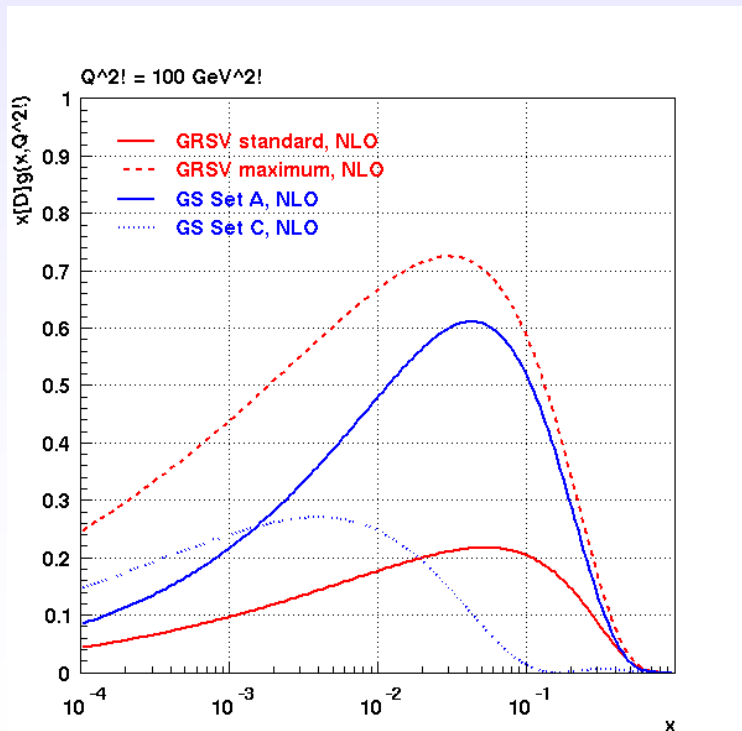
Inclusive jet production



■ NLO calculation (A_{LL} sensitivity for GRSV)

- Luminosity: 3pb^{-1}
- $\sqrt{s}=200\text{GeV}$
- Polarization: 0.4
- Assume: Coverage of EMC (barrel)
 $\Rightarrow 0 < \Phi < 2\pi$ and $0 < \eta < 1$

W. Vogelsang



\Rightarrow Clear sensitivity in A_{LL} between ΔG of GRSV-max and GRSV-std!

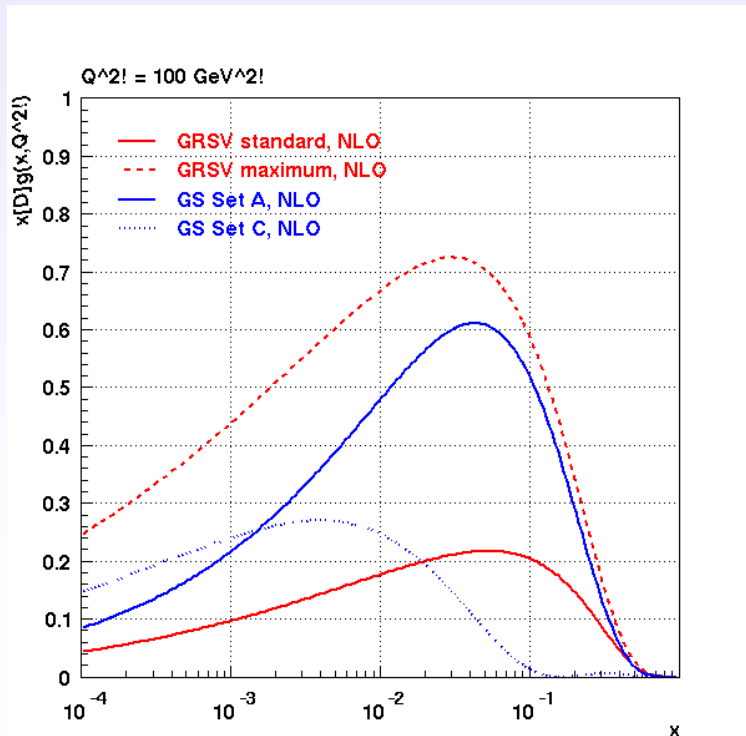
Inclusive jet production



■ NLO calculation (A_{LL} sensitivity for GS)

- Luminosity: 3pb^{-1}
- $\sqrt{s}=200\text{GeV}$
- Polarization: 0.4
- Assume: Coverage of EMC (barrel)
 $\Rightarrow 0 < \Phi < 2\pi$ and $0 < \eta < 1$

W. Vogelsang



\Rightarrow Clear sensitivity in A_{LL} between ΔG of GS-A and GS-C!

■ Rates

- Anticipated performance of RHIC in FY03:

- ⇒ Beam energy: 100 GeV
- ⇒ Inst. luminosity: $\sim 1 \cdot 10^{31} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- ⇒ Integrated luminosity: $\sim 3 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ (long. Polarization)
- ⇒ Bunch crossing time: 107ns
- ⇒ Polarization: ~ 0.4 from AGS (transverse and longitudinal at RHIC)

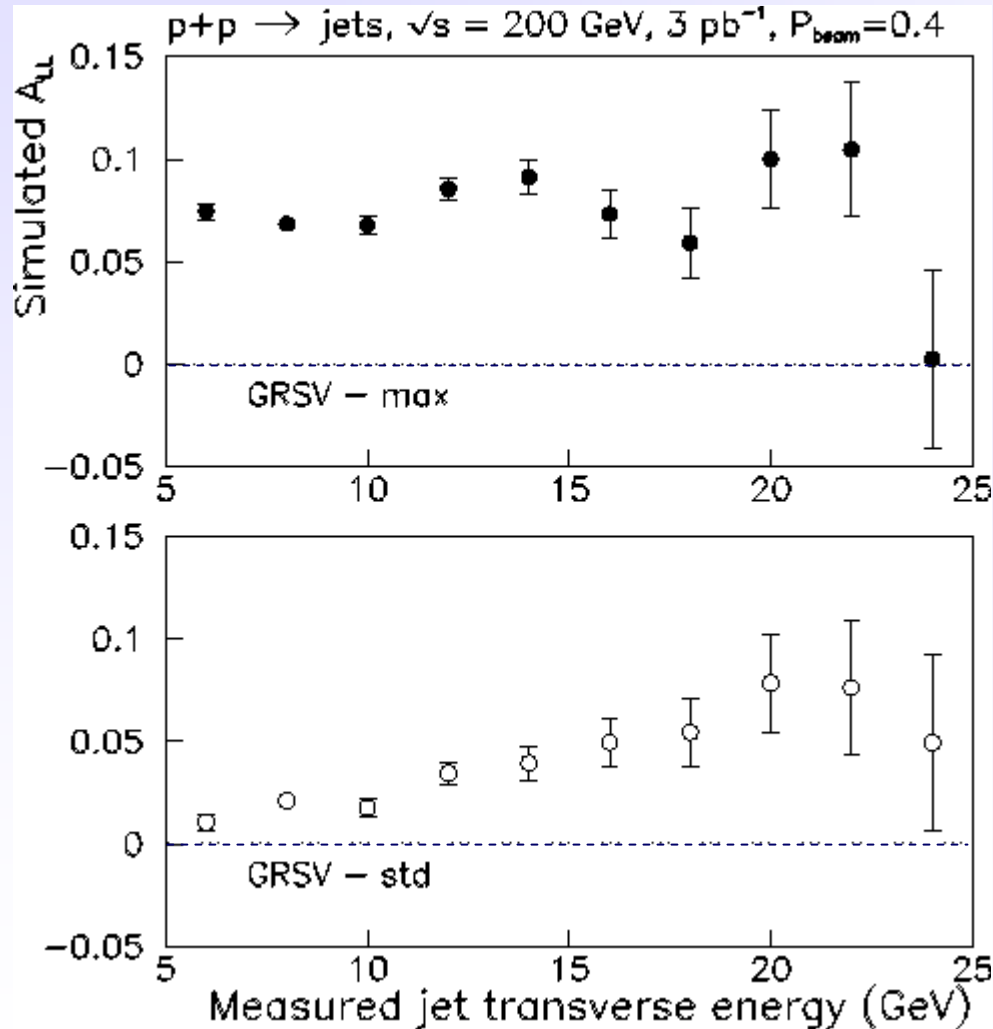
- Anticipated Jet-Trigger:

- ⇒ Trigger requirement: $\Sigma E_T > 6 \text{ GeV}$ over EMC/EEMC jet patches
- ⇒ Rate: 40 Hz
- ⇒ Yield for 10 days at 33% efficiency ($\sim 3 \text{ pb}^{-1}$):
 - ⇒ $\sim 1 \times 10^6$ jets for $p_T = 5 - 10 \text{ GeV}$
 - ⇒ $\sim 9 \times 10^4$ jets for $p_T = 15 - 20 \text{ GeV}$
 - ⇒ $\sim 1 \times 10^3$ jets for $p_T = 30 - 35 \text{ GeV}$

Inclusive jet production



■ A_{LL} sensitivity (incl. detector effects)



- Simulation based on Pythia including trigger and jet reconstruction efficiencies
- Assume: Coverage of EMC (barrel)
 $\Rightarrow 0 < \Phi < 2\pi$ and $0 < \eta < 1$
- Jet Trigger: $E_T > 5$ GeV over at least one "patch" ($\Delta\eta = 1$) \times ($\Delta\Phi = 1$)
- Jet reconstruction: Cone algorithm (seed = 1 GeV, $R = 0.7$)
- Luminosity: 3 pb^{-1}
- Polarization: 0.4
- $\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}$

■ Systematic errors

● Polarization:

- ⇒ Absolute polarization uncertainty at injection: $\sim \pm 20\%$
- ⇒ Need RHIC down-ramping development to determine uncertainty at $\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}$
- ⇒ Ultimately: RHIC Polarized jet target to aim for an absolute polarization uncertainty of $\sim \pm 5\%$

● Relative luminosity (R) measurement:

- ⇒ Study of background contribution to R measurement (Talk by J. Kiryluk)
- ⇒ Study of possible spin dependence in monitoring process for R measurement

● Trigger bias:

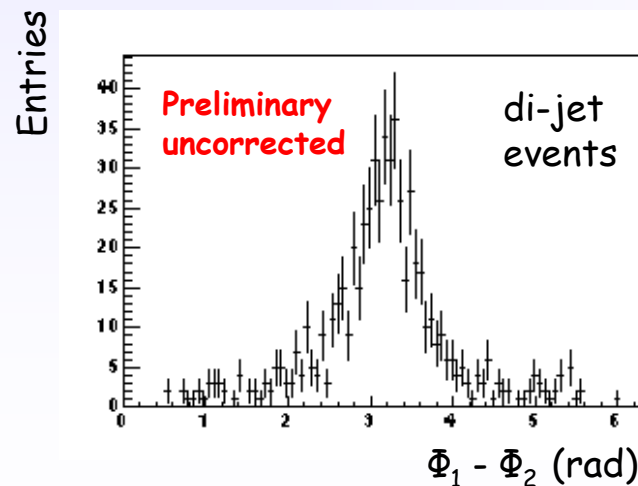
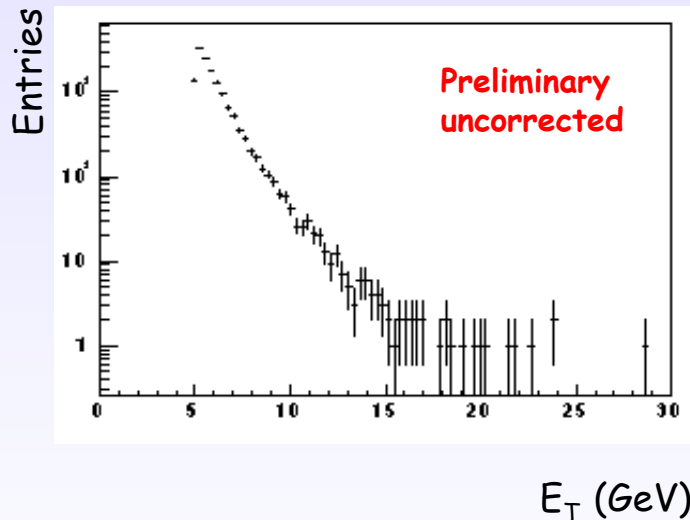
- ⇒ Difference in fragmentation function of quark over gluon jets!
- ⇒ Employ different jet triggers to study those uncertainties!

● Tuning of spin rotators: (Talk by A. Ogawa)

Status of FY02 jet analysis



- Very first “look” at jets:
 - ⇒ DATA: STAR minimum-bias pp data: $\sqrt{s} = 200 \text{ GeV}$
 - ⇒ Jet algorithm: Cone jet Finder for charged particles only: $R = 0.7$, seed $> 1 \text{ GeV}$, $E_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta^{\text{jet}}| < 0.7$
 - ⇒ Quantitative comparison to MC simulations (e.g. Pythia) requires detailed studies of detector efficiencies



- First “look” to “see” jets is encouraging in view of our spin program (“inclusive jets”) in FY03!
- NOTE: Realistic simulations to account for detector efficiencies are required!

Summary and outlook



■ Summary

- ⇒ First collisions of longitudinally polarized protons expected for FY03
- ⇒ Sensitivity to ΔG from A_{LL} measurement for FY03 in inclusive jet production
 - NLO calculations
 - Simulations
 - Systematic errors
- ⇒ First "look" towards jets in FY02 data looks encouraging

■ Outlook

- ⇒ Various upgrade programs are underway at STAR which are crucial to measure A_{LL} :
 - Electromagnetic barrel/endcap calorimeter
 - Beam-Beam counter ⇒ J. Koryluk (Relative luminosity measurement) / Forward-Pion Detector ⇒ G. Rakness and ⇒ A. Ogawa (Tune of spin rotators) Mid-rapidity: J. Balewski

⇒ A very exciting time is ahead of us to explore the spin structure of the proton at RHIC!